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Book and Job Printing

PROMPTLY AND SEATLY EXECUTED.

POETRY.

From the Washington Union.

STANZAS.

BY JESSE E. DOW.

The brazen trumpet calls to arms;

The flag of battle waves—

Young Valor flies from Beauties charms,

And every danger braves;

Thro' dreary wastes and pathless woods

The volunteer goes forth,

And shouts amid the solitudes

The war cry of the North.

Above the dead of other days

The glittering files advance;

In passes wild, their cannons blaze

On many a gleaming lance—

On lofty towers and dizzy heights,

On ramparts sown with death,

The Eagle of the North alights,

And braves the battles breath.

They go, the generous and young,

Their fathers' pride and stay;

They liped the patriots oath, and sung

The hymn of glory's day;

The swords of Seventy-six they bear,

The old drums lead them on,

The starry flag—Oh! it is there

As when its fame was won.

They fight—they bleed—they win—they die—

They sleep on every hill—

The Aztec maid, with streaming eye,

Above them watches still;

The rivers, whispering o'er the sands,

Their names to mountains tell,

And fade repeats to other lands

How freedom's soldiers fell.

They fight—they bleed—they win—they live—

They tread the royal halls—

Their open hands rich blessings give

To Poverty's sad thralls;

Their starry flag floats high and free

O'er Superstition's cells,

The valleys thunder liberty,

And high the anthem swells.

Who strews with thorns the soldier's way?

Who calls him back to shame?

Who scorns the brave in glory's day,

And brands his honest name?

Who bids the conqueror's banners trail?

The lion-hearted turn?

Oh! NAME THEM NOT—but draw a veil

Around the living urn.

THE STORY TELLING.

The Man that Killed his Neighbors.

BY MRS. LYDIA MARIA CHILD.

It is curious to observe how a man's spiritual

state reflects itself in the people and animals

around him; nay in the very garments, trees and

stones.

Reuben Black was an infestation in the neigh-

borhood where he resided. The very sight of

him produced effects similar to the Hindoo magi-

cal time, called Rung, which is said to bring on

clouds, storms, and earthquakes. His wife

seemed lean. The heads of his boys had a bris-

ting aspect, as if each individual hair stood on

end with perpetual fear. The cows poked out

their horns horizontally as soon as he opened

the barnyard gate. The dog dropped his tail be-

tween his legs and eyed him askance, to see

what humor he was in. The cat looked wild

and scraggy, and had been known to rush straight

up the chimney when he moved towards her.

Fanny Reuben's description of the Pennsylvania

stage horses was exactly suited to Reuben's

poor old nag. "Little resembled an old hair-

trunk." Continual whipping and kicking had

made him such a stoic, that no amount of blows

ion. Joe said he had returned a spade he bor-

rowed, and Reuben swore he had not. He su-

ed Joe and recovered damages, for he ordered

the sheriff to seize his pig. Joe, in his wrath,

called him an old swindler and a curse to the

neighborhood. These remarks were soon repeat-

ed to Reuben. He brought an action for libel,

and recovered 25 cents. Provoked at the laugh

this occasioned, he watched for Joe to pass by,

and set his big dog upon him, screaming furio-

ly, "call me an old swindler again will you?"

An evil spirit is more contagious than the plague.

Joe went home and scolded his wife, and boxed

little Joe's ear and kicked the cat; and none of

them knew what it was all for. A fortnight af-

ter, Reuben's big dog was found dead by poison.

Whereupon he brought another action a-

gainst Joe Smith, and not being able to prove

him guilty of the charge of dog murder he took

his revenge by poisoning a pet lamb belonging

to Mrs. Smith. Thus the bad game went on,

with mutual wrong and loss. Joe's temper

grew more and more vindictive, and the love of

talking over his troubles at the groshop increas-

ed upon him. Poor Mrs. Smith cried and said

it was all owing to Reuben Black; for a better

hearted man never lived than her Joe when she

first married him.

Such was the state of things when Simeon

Green purchased the farm adjoining Reuben's.

The estate had been much neglected, and caught

thistles and mullen from the neighboring fields.

But Simeon was a diligent man, blessed by na-

ture with a healthy organization and genial tem-

perament; and a kind and wise education had

aided nature in the perfection of her goodly

work. His provident industry soon changed

the aspect of things on the farm. River mud,

autumn leaves, old shoes and old bones were all

put in requisition to assist in the production of

use and beauty. The trees with branches prun-

ed, and bark scraped free from moss and in-

sects, soon looked clean and vigorous. Fields

of grain waved where weeds had rioted. Per-

sian lilacs bowed gracefully over the little gate-

way. Michigan roses covered half the house

with their abundant clusters. Even the rough

rock, which formed the dog step, was edged

with gold moss. The sleek horse feeding in clo-

ver, tossed his head and neighed when his mas-

ter came near; as much as to say, "The world

is all the pleasanter for having you in it, Simeon

Green!" The cow, fondling her calf under the

great walnut tree, walked up to him with seri-

ous friendliness, asking for a slice of sugar beet

he was wont to give her. Chanticleer strut-

ted about with his troop of plump hens, and downy

little chickens, took no trouble to keep out of

his way, but flapped glossy wings, and crowed

a welcome in his very face. When Simeon

turned his steps homeward, the boys threw up

their caps, and ran shouting, "Father's coming,

and little Mary went toddling up to him, with a

dandelion blossom to place in the button hole.

His wife was a woman of few words, but she

sometimes said to her neighbors, with a quiet

kind of satisfaction, "Every body loves my hus-

band that knows him. They can't help it."

Simeon Green's acquaintances knew that he

never was engaged in law suit in his life; but

they predicted he would find it impossible to a-

void it now. They told him his next neighbor

was determined to quarrel with people whether

they would or not; that he was like John Lil-

burne, of whom Judge Jenkins said, "if the

world was emptied of every person but himself,

Lilburne would still quarrel with John, and John

with Lilburne."

"Is that his character?" said Simeon. "If he

exercises it upon me I shall soon kill him."

In every neighborhood there are individuals

who like to foment disputes, not from any de-

finite intention of malice or mischief, but merely

because it makes a little ripple of excitement in

the dull stream of life, like a contest between

dogs or game cocks. Such people were not slow

in repeating Simeon Green's remark about his

wrangling neighbor. "Kill me! will he?" ex-

claimed Reuben. He said no more; but his

tightly compressed mouth had such a significant

expression that his dog dodged him, as he would

But Reuben Black had a degree of ingenuity,

and perseverance which might have produced

great results for mankind, had those qualities

been devoted to some more noble purpose than

in provoking quarrels. A pear tree in his gar-

den very improperly stretched over a friendly

arm into Simeon's premises. Whether the sun-

ny state of things there had a cheering effect on

the tree I know not; but it happened that this

overhanging bough, bore more abundant fruit

and glowed with a richer hue than the other

boughs. One day little George Green, as he

went whistling along picked up a pear, that had

fallen into his father's garden. The instant he

touching it he felt something on the back of his

neck, like the sting of a wasp. It was Reuben's

whip, followed by such a storm of angry words

that the poor child rushed into the house in an

agony of horror. But this experiment failed al-

so. The boy was soothed by his mother, who

told him not to go near the pear tree again; and

there the matter ended.

This imperturbable good nature vexed Reu-

ben more than all the tricks and taunts he met

with from others. Evil efforts he could under-

stand, and repay with compound interest; but

he did not know what to make of the perpetual

forbearance. It seemed to him that there must

be something contemptuous in it. He disliked

Simeon Green more than all the rest of the town

put together, because he made him feel so un-

comfortably in the wrong, and did not afford him

the slightest pretext for complaint. It was an-

noying to see every thing in his neighbor's do-

main looking so happy, and presenting such a

bright contrast to the forbearance of his own.

When their wagons passed each other on the

road, seemed as if Simeon's horse tossed his head

higher, and flung out his mane, as if he knew

he was going by Reuben's old nag. He often

said that he supposed Green covered his house

with roses and honeysuckles on purpose to shame

his bare walls. But he didn't care—not he!—

He wasn't going to be fool enough to rot his

boards with such stuff. But no one resented his

disparaging remarks, or sought to provoke him

in any way. The roses smiled, the horses neigh-

ed, and the calf capered; but none of them had

the least idea that they were insulting Reuben

Black. Even the dog had no malice in his heart

though he did one night chase home his geese,

and bark at them through the bars. Reuben

told his master the next day, he swore he would

bring an action against him if he didn't keep

that dog at home; and Simeon answered very

quickly that he would try to take better care of

him. For several days a strict watch was kept,

in hopes that Towzer would worry the geese a-

gain; but they passed home undisturbed, and

a solitary howl furnished excuse for a law-

suit.

The new neighbors not only declined quarrel-

ling, but they occasionally made positive advan-

ces towards a friendly relation. Simeon's wife

said Mrs. Black a large basket of very fine cher-

ries. Pleased with the unexpected attention

she cordially replied,

"Tell your mother it was very kind in her

and I am very much obliged to her."

Reuben who sat smoking in the chimney cor-

ner, listened to this message once without any

manifestation of impatience, except whiffing the

smoke through his pipe a little faster and fiercer

than usual. But when the boy was going out

of the door, and the friendly words were again

repeated, he exclaimed,

"Don't make a fool of yourself, Peg. They

want to give us a hint to send a basket of our

pears; that's the upshot of the business. You

may send 'em a basket when they are ripe, for

I scorn to be under obligation to your smooth-

tongued folks."

Poor Peggy whose arid life had been for the

moment refreshed with a little dew of kindness,

admitted distrust into her bosom, and the halo

that radiated round the ripe glowing cherries

departed.

Not long after the advance to good neighbor-

hood, some laborers employed by Simeon Green

passing over a bit of marshy ground, with a hea-

vy team stuck fast in a bog, occasioned by long

wished. Simeon observed it from a neighboring

field, and gave directions that the oxen and

chains should be immediately conveyed to his as-

sistance. The men laughed, shook their heads

and said it was good enough for the old hornet.

They, however, cheerfully proceeded to do as

their employer had requested.

"You are in a bad situation, neighbor," said

Simeon as he came along side the foundered

team. "But my men are coming with two yoke

of oxen, and I hope I shall soon be able to help

you out."

"You may take your oxen back again," replied

Reuben, "I don't want any of your help."

In a friendly tone Simeon answered,

"I cannot consent to do that, for evening is

coming on, and you have very little time to lose.

It is a bad job any time but it will be still worse

in the dark."

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

This is one of the ablest documents ever issued from that Department of the Government, and is a masterly and unanswerable argument in favor of the policy of the democratic party. We should be glad to give it to our readers entire, but want of space prevents. We however, give the following synopsis, which we find in the columns of the Argus.

The receipts from the tariff in Mexico are estimated at \$500,000 dollars per annum.

The war debt from the commencement of the controversy to the present time, is \$7,000,000 dollars. Let this fact be contrasted with federal predictions.

A war duty of twenty-five per cent, ad valorem, is recommended on tea and coffee. The Secretary thinks a revenue of \$3,000,000 of dollars will be produced thereby.

The amount of the public debt and interest paid from 1st Dec, 1846, to 1st Dec, 1847, including the reimbursement of treasury notes under acts prior to the act of 22d July, 1846, under act of 22d July, 1846, and under act of 28th of Jan, 1847, is in principal, \$9,046,511 dollars and 85 cents, and in interest, \$1,433,850 dollars and 23 cents.

The public debt due on the 1st Dec, 1847, was \$5,659,659 dollars and 40 cents; the amt of the debt due on the 4th March, 1848, 17,788,799 dollars 62 cents; leaving the balance, being the debt incurred since the 4th March, 1845, of \$7,870,859 dollars and 78 cents.

The transfers made to New Orleans in specie from the 1st Jan. to the 1st Dec, 1847, amount to \$8,016,517 dollars, 30 cents.

The whole amount paid by government, on account of the principal and interest of the public debt from 1791 to 1847, both inclusive, amounts in the whole to the sum of \$53,500,408 dollars and 79 cents.

The Secretary pronounces this fact as the recorded evidence of the will and ability of the American Union to discharge all its obligations, the amount of debt now due being \$5,659,659 dollars and 40 cents—a sum less than one tenth of the whole amount of the principal and interest of the public debt which we have already paid. These payments were made with uniform punctuality, and commenced with heavy amounts at periods when our population was greatly less than one-fifth of its present numbers, and when its ability to meet its engagements was even in a smaller proportion.

The following facts relative to the operation of the SPECIE SYSTEM, we deem highly important.

The constitutional treasury went into effect on the 1st of January last; and the business of the government under this act, during the last eleven months, has been conducted in specie; of which, as appears by table U, there was received during the last eleven months, for loans, customs, funds, and miscellaneous collections, the sum of \$8,067,886 dollars and 18 cents in specie, and the sum of \$8,226,516 dollars and 21 cents, during the same eleven months, disbursed in specie.

In New York (see table Y) during the month of August last \$3,040,790 dollars 48 cts. in specie was received by the collector of that port, and in the last eleven months by him in specie \$18,615,422 dollars 26 cts. During the same month of August there was deposited (see table G) the sum of \$7,795,720 dollars 20 cents with the assistant treasurer of that city, and transferred from or disbursed by that officer. The receipts and disbursements of the government in specie, during the last eleven months, have amounted, together, to the sum of \$9,894,402 dollars 49 cents; and not a dollar has been lost to the treasury, nor any injury inflicted upon any branch of commerce or business. The constitutional treasury has been tried during a period of war, when it was necessary to negotiate very large loans, when our expenditures were being increased, and when transfers unprecedented in amount were required to distant points for disbursement. During the last eleven months, the government has received, transferred, and disbursed more specie than during the whole aggregate period of fifty-seven years preceding since the adoption of the constitution.

During the year ending 30th June, 1847, our imports of specie were \$1,121,289 dollars, (see table T,) most of which, under former systems, must have gone into the banks, to have been made the basis of issues of their paper in the additional amount of fifty or sixty millions of dollars. Such an expansion, during the last spring and summer, accompanied by still higher prices, and followed by a greater fall, and by bankruptcies in England to an extent heretofore unknown, finding our banks and credits greatly expanded, and reacting upon this expansion, would have produced a reaction here exceeding any that has heretofore occurred in the country. A general suspension of the banks would probably have resulted; depressing the wages of labor and prices of property and products; affecting injuriously the operations and credit even of the most solvent and producing extensive bankruptcies. From this reaction we have been saved by the constitutional treasury, by which the specie imported, instead of being converted into bank issues, has been made to circulate directly to a great extent as a currency among the people—having been required here during the last eleven months by the orders of this department under the act of 2d February, 1793, and the zealous co-operation of the able and efficient head of the mint at Philadelphia, to the unprecedented extent of \$20,758,019 dollars, 13 cts; and there are thousands of our citizens now solvent and proprietors who have been saved from ruin by the whole operation of the constitutional treasury.

During the months of June, July and August last, (see table N,) the sum of \$6,000,000 dollars was transferred from the assistant treasurer of New York for necessary disbursements at New

Orleans and in Mexico. Heretofore, the public money being deposited with the banks, and loaned out to their customers, when such enormous transfers were made, a contraction of the banks with ruinous losses must have ensued; but the money of the government is now transferred from New York to New Orleans, and scarcely affects business or the money market, because the transactions of the government are disconnected from those of banks.

The amount of money coined in our mints from the first of January last is \$9,758,048 dollars, 12 cents; most of which was foreign gold converted into American coins. The specie imported into this country in 1847 was \$1,121,289 dollars, and exported during the same period \$1,845,110 dollars; leaving the specie gained in 1847, \$2,276,170 dollars.

The WASHINGTON SYSTEM has proved eminently successful.

Mr. Walker's arguments relative to the results of the tariff of 1846, are conclusive, and we apprehend no discreet man will undertake to answer them.

The Secretary says that the new tariff has now been in operation more than twelve months and has greatly augmented the revenue and prosperity of the country. The net revenue during the twelve months ending 1st December 1847, under the new tariff is \$1,560,000; being \$5,285,799 dollars more than was received during the twelve months preceding, under the tariff of 1842. The net revenue of the first quarter of the first fiscal year under the new tariff was \$1,106,257 dollars, 41 cents, while in the same quarter of the preceding year, under the tariff of 1842, the net revenue was only \$6,153,826 dollars and 58 cents. If the revenue for the three remaining quarters should equal in the average the first, then the net revenue from duties during the first fiscal year of the new tariff would be \$4,425,029 dollars 64 cents.

And the imports have far exceed the exports thus retaining the balance of trade in our favor.

THE REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR AND THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

We publish to day abstracts of the very able Reports of the Secretary of War and of the Secretary of the Navy, and would commend them to the attention of our readers as containing most valuable information with regard to these great branches of the public service. We would be pleased to have been able to publish the Reports in full, but the limits of our paper forbid our doing so. The abstracts below contain all the principal features of the Reports.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

ABSTRACT.

Commencing with a brief exposition of the posture of our military affairs in Mexico at the beginning of the present campaign, after the capture of Monterey, it recites the organization of the expedition destined to move first upon Vera Cruz and thence upon the city of Mexico. Leaving the force destined for this enterprise at their place of rendezvous, on the Island of Lobos, the narrative returns to describe and signalize the intermediate movements of Gen. Taylor's column, which resulted in the memorable battle of Buena Vista. Returning then to the main line of military operations against the heart of the enemy's country, the report follows, step by step, the triumphant march of the gallant army under Gen. Scott, from its place of embarkation to the National Palace of Mexico.

The collateral expeditions against Chihuahua, Santa Fe, and California, are next summarily described in their order; their bearing upon the results of the war depicted; and the signal achievements which marked their successful progress portrayed. With these events, and with a due notice of some subordinate successes of our arms on the line of operations from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, the military narrative of the report concludes.

Turning from the past to the future, the report surveys the various modes of conducting the war which present themselves to the Government, and our further operations must be conducted in one of three modes: first, to take and hold an immunity; second, to overrun the whole country; or third, to return what we now possess, upon the lines of communication into the interior, and extend our operations to other important places; as our means and the prospective advantages shall indicate, or require. The first mode is always ready, within approachable limits to annoy the enemy, to seize supplies, cut lines of communication, and frustrate his efforts to collect means and assemble troops for the purpose of retreating the war.

The first mode is regarded as dishonorable, the second as too expensive, and the third is recommended as preferable to the two others. In addition to the troops required to be retained in the field a competent force for aggressive operations—to strike the enemy whenever he may present a vulnerable point; to open new avenues from parts in our possession into the enemy's country, and to cover and subject to our control some of his rich mining districts and productive agricultural regions.

In order to furnish a competent force to carry out this plan, it is proposed that the regular army, consisting now of 21,533 men, be filled up by recruits to the full limit fixed by law, viz. 28,811 men, exclusive of volunteers.

The number of volunteers already enlisted for the war is reckoned at 200,000, but the number has been considerably reduced, so that it requires an addition of 170,000 more to give the present volunteer force their complete organization.

This force, however, is not regarded as sufficient. The Secretary proposes, therefore, to raise for additional regiments of regular forces for the war; and as even this may not be sufficient,

he asks of Congress authority to raise, if necessary, 200,000 additional volunteers.

The deficiencies in the War Appropriations of the current year have been caused, in a great measure, by calling out 15,000 volunteers more than were contemplated. The largest amount of disbursements has been in the Quartermaster's Department. It is proposed to reduce these expenditures by the enlistment of a permanent force of teamsters and laborers in that Department, so as to save the extravagant prices at which men are procured for any special occasion alone.

In the estimates for next year nothing has been deducted for contributions collected in Mexico. A good deal will be received in this way, but how much is not precisely known, though it is expected that the business will be better than heretofore.

It is recommended that military officers collecting revenue in Mexico be allowed a per centage thereon, and that authority be given to regulate the number of persons and determine the pay of those thus employed. How much has been received as revenue from the Pacific ports of Mexico is not known; the amount has been applied to the expenses of the civil government there.

Provision is asked for unsettled claims for property furnished for our use in California; also, for repaying to States and individuals the expense of fitting out volunteers; also, for paying a Texas regiment raised without authority.

The furnishing of clothing to volunteers in lieu of commutation money, as at present, is recommended.

Provision for retired officers is also urged.

The reports of the Commissary General, the Paymaster General, the Chief Engineer, the Chief of the Topographical Engineers, the officer in charge of the Ordnance Department, the Surgeon General, the Commissioner of Pensions, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs are also submitted with the fullest confidence that their examination will afford most gratifying proofs that the public duties devolved upon each, though unusually arduous, have been throughout the past year, faithfully and ably discharged.

Owing to smallness of means the works of defence on the seaboard and northern frontier have not gone on much during the year. It is recommended not to suspend them entirely, even during the war. Small appropriations than before are required.

The West Point Academy is in a good condition; besides the usual appointments, provision for an annual Board of Visitors is also made.

An increase of force of engineer soldiers is recommended.

It having been necessary to employ private physicians in civil life in the service, the appointment of six hospital surgeons for the war is recommended. A permanent asylum for worn-out soldiers is also recommended.

The number of prisoners of all classes on the rolls of the Pension Office is 22,019. The number paid during the half year ending on the 1st of July last was only 15,002. The Office has not the means of ascertaining the deaths among them, but the number of prisoners has been by that time considerably reduced during the last year. The reduction is estimated to be at least ten per centum.

To meet the exigencies of the Pension Office arising from the allotment of bounty lands to soldiers, several additional clerks have been employed. Pay for them is asked, and an appropriation for the employment of such assistance hereafter.

Provision is recommended for the families of officers who have fallen by the sword, where they were of duty. A modification of the pension law which will place officers and their families on the regular army on the same terms as the volunteers.

In an article on the policy of the Government in removing Indians from settled States and territories, attention is called to the fact that the removal has been in progress for some time, and that the policy has worked well during the year.

Two treaties have been negotiated with different bands of the Chippewas of the Upper Mississippi and Lake Superior, for a cession of their lands west of that river. A part of this large tract is intended for the Wisconsin, now ready to remove and surrender their possessions in Iowa, and the remainder is held in reserve for and other tribes yet remaining east of the Mississippi, who may prefer a northern location.

The funds between the Stars and Winkles are to be applied to the carrying out of treaties between them. Tranquillity has been fully provided among the Indian tribes. A large force has been sent to restrain Indian attacks on the road to Santa Fe. The extension over Texas, of the laws regulating intercourse with Indians, has been recommended. The Agent sent to that quarter at the close of the last session of Congress has been successful. A difficulty has arisen among the Seminoles in Florida, in Wisconsin, which requires legislation. Special attention has been given during the year to education among the Indians.

Additional schools on the new reservation containing named labor with rudimentary instruction, have been established, arrangements made for others among several of the tribes. To extend this system as far as practicable, it has been found necessary to employ all funds of the Department, some portion of which has been heretofore applied to educate a large number of the Department in the States. The mode now adopted for applying the funds provided for education is deemed altogether preferable, and promises the most highly beneficial results.

For further information on this subject of Indian Affairs the Commissioner's report is referred to.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Mr. Mason's Reports have always been remarkable as plain, straight forward statements of the operations of his Department. The present one is not an exception to the rule. It is of reasonable length and gives a thorough view of the state of affairs without any superfluous comment.

Our gallant navy has not had much opportunity to distinguish itself, during the present war; but such duties as were assigned it, have been accomplished with signal courage and success. The connection of our navy with the taking of California, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tuxpan, Laguna and the city of Toluca, is highly reputable to its skill and bravery, and the Secretary does not fail to present it fully and honorably. We are now the second maritime power in the world, and shall probably soon be the first.

The Secretary says that during the past year, the squadron on the coast of Africa, under Command of Commodore Read, has been actively and successfully employed in the humane duty of suppressing the slave trade. It is not known that a vessel with American papers, has escaped seizure, where there was just reason to suspect that she was engaged, or intended for employment in the violation of our laws, or the dishonor of our flag.

During the past year, it is not believed that more than eight thousand men have been at any one time, in service. The honor of the flag, the safety and efficiency of ships of war, require that they shall not go to sea without their crews, allowed by well digested regulations, fixing their respective complements.

The difficulty of enlistments for the naval service, caused mainly by the extraordinary activity in the mercantile marine, the high rates of freight, and the consequent increase of seamen's wages, has delayed the communication of contemplated arrangements, or the employment of cruisers on several stations, and the increase of our naval forces in the Gulf and on the Pacific.

The Report notices the course of Spain thus honorably.

The activity of the vessels sent to the Mediterranean, has secured all apprehensions, even in that sea; and most complete success has attended the measures of prevention which were adopted. It gives our great satisfaction to state, that the honorable fidelity with which Spain has executed her treaty stipulations with us, has signally disappointed the lawless persons within her dominions, who may have been disposed to accept the tempting offers of Mexico.

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American gives the following statistics from the Report of the Postmaster General.

Revenues received during the year, \$4,915,831	
Expenditures during the year, 3,973,550	
Excess of receipts this year over last (or 13 1/2-14-99 per cent.)	1,042,281
Profits of the year,	84,677
Letter postage received during the year, 2,232,512	
Number of letters passing through the mail,	32,173,189
Free letters annually,	5,000,000
New papers annually,	55,000,000
Pamphlets, "	2,000,000
Books, "	1,500,000
Post routes, "	178,188
Annual transportation, miles,	25,007,808

On the amount due at this time, the postage on letters only is \$2,104,818, and the deficiency 124 postmasters, of an aggregate number of 66,000, have been changed during the year, number 4790.

The Postmaster General, in the course of his report, recommends that newspapers be taxed by weight, and enters upon a grave argument in defence of this position.

FROM MEXICO.

An arrival at New Orleans has brought from Vera Cruz to the 5th ult.

Santa Anna has issued a proclamation against the existing Government of Mexico, and called for 50,000 troops to resume the war. His present force was only about 1000 men, and with this little army he was threatening Congress, a majority of the members of which were disposed to peace.

The military at Queretaro, it was rumored, had declared in favor of Santa Anna.

Anga had been elected President ad interim, till the 8th of January. The whole of the administration was said to be in favor of peace.

A merchant train, consisting of 41 wagons, on the road from Puebla to Mexico, had been captured by guerrillas under Gen. Roca and Teron. Gen. Lane went in pursuit of the guerrillas, overtook and had a fight with them at Las Alas, killing 17 and taking 14 officers prisoners. Most of the wagons were like those taken.

A proposition has been made in the Congress of Mexico, to deprive the Executive of the power of allocating any part of the Mexican treasury by treaty—but the proposition was rejected.

A train of 8000 men had left Vera Cruz, under Gen. Butler, for the city of Mexico. When they should arrive Gen. Scott would have a force of 25,000.

Gen. Worth and Pillow, and Col. Donnan, it is said, had been arrested by Gen. Scott, for disrespectful language used by them towards the Commissioner-in-Chief, in certain correspondence. (We doubt this story.)

Many members of the Congress, disgraced by the election of the new President, gave up their seats, and retired in disgust from the city of Queretaro. However there remained yet more than the fixed number which is required to form a quorum.

A Commission, composed of Conto, Arista, Cuera, and Bion, had been sent to the city of

Mexico, by the Mexican Congress, to re-open negotiations for peace; but finding Mr. Triet's powers had been revoked, the Commissioners returned to Queretaro. It was rumored that Gen. Scott had referred the matter to the President of the United States.

The road at present is entirely opened between the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz, and small parties can travel without danger.

Gen. Ampudia, who was suspected of entertaining revolutionary projects against the Government, has been banished to Guadaluajara; and it is also rumored that there he has been slain.

The bells of the churches of Gnamajunto have been pulled down for the purpose of casting pieces of artillery.

It is reported that Gen. Valencia has become crazy in consequence of his defeat at Churubusco.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, DECEMBER 28, 1847.

"The Union—it must be preserved."

THE TONE OF THE WING PRESS.

The tone of many of the Wing presses, in speaking of the administration, or of Journals opposed to them in politics, is such as every honorable man cannot fail to condemn. Instead of investigating carefully the despatches of our Government Officers, and fairly meeting the arguments of their antagonists, and exposing their fallacy, if fallacy they have, these men too often reply by the grossest slanders, thinking that severity will pass for wit, and vapid declamation for sound and healthy arguments. To hear them speak of the policy of our Government, and of the Administration Journals, one would imagine the vilest epithets in the language had been exhausted in their rage. Nor do they confine their slanders to the humble members of the press, the more violent are their denunciations of its character, until it has come to such a pass, that the surest test of worth is to be maligning by some of the libellers, and Scurrility, insult, defamation, and the whole catalogue of slander is exhausted on their opponents; and this too without answering an argument, denying a single assertion, or even attempting to sap the principles upheld by the writer. To misrepresent and ridicule the despatches of the President, and of his Cabinet, the cry of war, murder, blood, rapine, and a lawless soldiery, the weapons they intend to use to fight themselves into power. Well may we say, "the times are out of joint."

From this description, however, we except a portion of the opposition press, who have always combined themselves with honor, and remembrance that in becoming editors, they did not intend to be gentlemen. However much the capacity of public characters may be assailed—however high a sense of justice may compel an editor to carry charges; however strong may be the language he employs to enforce his arguments; and however vain those arguments may appear to his political opponents, it is neither right, honorable, nor manly, for that opponent, instead of refuting his logic, to descend to personalities, and employ the grossest language towards a press, which the next day he seeks for as the most valuable one on his exchange. Such things, it is true, only reveal upon the slanders; but they tend to provide a high reputation from the injured party, and a game of mutual recrimination is thus begun, which eventually lowers the standing of both parties. Doubtless the fiercest feelings of their readers, and create a taste for curmudgeon and slanders, than which nothing can be more deplorable, whether in the political chair, or out of it, whether in the councils of politics, or the dispute of private life.

There is not a greater error afloat among the press generally than that any thing is allowable in a political campaign, no matter how infamous, or even libellous in its nature. Such is the creed of only of men too careless to listen to the dictates of honor. It is an insult to universal practice, the efforts would be to drive all high minded men from the profession, leaving none but blackguards to conduct the journals, and uphold the *morale* of the community. When that day arrives, farewell to even the shadow of justice in our public places. A universal profligacy, an utter contempt for truth will disgrace the conductors, and pollute the readers of our journals. Such is too much the spirit and tendency of the Wing presses in their opposition to the present national administration, and in their sympathy for the enemy.

OUR GOVERNMENT.

The excellence of our government is to be determined not only by the effect it has upon the culture and happiness of individual men, but of the community. The largest freedom is essential to this, and our own government is to be prized above all others on this very ground. It seems to us that the oversight of this plain principle is at the bottom of that distrust which certain persons possess very many lovers of law and order relative to our institutions.

As the principles of our government are in perfect harmony with Christianity, and of course, democratic, it is thought that it ought not to engage even in a war of self-defence, and that whenever it does, it departs from the principles upon which it was founded, and is endangered. But it does not follow that because a free government adopts some of the measures of self-defence that oppressive governments do to deprive others of their rights, that it ceases to be a Republic, departs from the principles of democracy, and Christianity, and becomes oppressive; for it is no less our duty to seek to preserve our rights and liberties, than it was to gain our freedom in the first place. The merits of our government are not to be measured with certainty by the difficulties which may perplex its operation.

For instance, because freedom is sometimes abused with license—because the power of the people is sometimes injudiciously exerted—because varieties of opinion in religion, politics, and other like subjects, divide and agitate the community—it by no means follows that liberty is to be restrained, or that other forms of government which prevent these evils are better. They may be, nay, they certainly will be attended with worse evils. Order, peace, submission, are merely negative. They are far from being the best things. Confusion with freedom is better than order with slavery. The peace of an absolute government is the grave. Its order is the harmony of machinery. Allow men to be men in the exercise of their individual wills, minds, and consciences, and they must needs dispute, contend, differ. Make them slaves, chattels, and they will be as docile and united as a herd of sheep, or the spinners of a factory. Those who abuse or distrust our institutions commonly take narrow views of the objects of society, and low views of men. Those who oppose democracy are either opposed to a free government or ignorant of its advantages.

A free government, like ours, is invaluable, because it leaves man as much as possible in his natural state—leaves him as much as possible to himself—to his self-government, self-control, and self-culture. Our institutions are principally valuable because they let us alone—more to be prized for what they do not do, than for what they do. Our country flourishes and man improves, because, for the first time, humanity has a fair chance to act itself out. Man walks here without shackles, in no prescribed path, with no sundries to stop his progress in any direction, or at any place he may choose to go. Thus, faith in humanity is at the bottom of our freedom; and it has been proved that the more freedom make man, the nobler and better he is. The more you cast him upon his own resources leave him to his conscience—neither support nor cumber his trade, his religion, his literature—but leave them all to struggle for life, the better they thrive. The great desideratum and privilege of an American is this, that he is permitted to be a man—a self-sustained, self-regulating, a free man—the only man—not a subject, a slave, a machine—not in this case, or that—belonging neither to the second nor third estate—neither noble nor gentle, of Lords or commons. But a man—with a human head and a human heart—a God above and a conscience within—amid his fellows and equals—to work out his own fortune, salvation and happiness, as he best can. This is freedom and humanity. God's government and man's government reconciled. Christianity and democracy united. Democracy is thus theory and conscience, the vigorous of God is placed at the head of our national institutions. To bring about this grand consummation, every man should be made capable of self-government, and to prepare him for this should be the great end of all education.

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BOSTON ALMANAC FOR 1848.—This beautiful and valuable work is just published and for sale. In addition to the usual calendar pages it contains a beautiful map of the city, a complete business directory, a journal of the principal events of the past year, a list of the Government of the United States, Banks in Boston, Newspapers published in the city, Table of Streets, Avenues, and Wharves in the city, and a transcript of the inscriptions on the tomb at the Mount Auburn Cemetery, and many other things interesting to business men. It should be in the possession of all visiting Boston who are strangers or not familiar with its crooked streets. Price 25 cents per copy. Published by B. B. Mussey & Co., 29 Cornhill, and Thomas Green, 82 State Street. A copy may be seen at this office.

MR. WILMOT. A Washington correspondent of the Tribune says of this gentleman: The most famous man here about now is David Wilmot. If the *monstrous* *disgrace* be indicative of time, he has it—for no man in these times in this city is literally "more pointed at with the finger." "There goes the Division," says one. "Where?" inquires another. "There do you not see him?" that rather stout, Dutch-built man, with round proportions, greatest in the girls, with light hair, light eyes, florid complexion, with neither whiskers nor moustache nor imperial nor gorget, to adorn or disfigure nature. A man of some 5 feet 8 inches, good natured countenance, and (of late) somewhat conscious expression. And yet he is a man made great by newspapers—they have done much more for him than Nature. But for the press, he might have glided down the stream of time without breaching its surface by a ripple—as the pious Watts says "all unknown and unknown."

EXTRAORDINARY FORTUNES.—The following facts are communicated to us by a gentleman of unquestionable veracity: Francis Kenney, now residing at the corner of Bridge and John street, in this city, married his wife Mary when she was 14 and he 16 years of age. When she was 15 she had her first child—at 17 she had two additional children—at 18 three more—at 29 she had four—at 21 she had three, and at 22 years she had two, which are now a few weeks old—making 15 children in eight years. These extraordinary facts will probably arrest the attention of the faculty.—Brooklyn Star.

Prof. Peachy, of William and Mary College, Virginia, lately challenged the president of that institution to mortal combat, which challenge was accepted; but the meeting was prevented by the interference of friends.

The freckles in Ohio have occasioned great loss of lumber, grain and cattle, and suffering among many people driven from their homes. Some lives also have been lost.

CALL OF TIAN

Last week committee later than peace me signed by to the van requested that petition, and hostility, to aid in the gor Court fishes the of the cler mittes, do not let the judge of have the y fear the well informed, in the can misrepresent address is it appears of clergy interest c of danger misrepres Now will such addi guish the which so m bitterly d which the Christiani religious, whole com munity to into discre profession language ly charnal lages," "I rapine," "their fami while bes lawless sc oymen," "energetic, true great to the sea that, which diory." Who belie men, besti ting their from this most reli have gen and respec fier immit Scott, "to s to see their liv safe as us that they ing their tending. Does this other c wrongs th The as ber of mil on million ducers to have bee or the las and people; of school even chud to bel sent. T latocors, how m clergyman attention to the cal king som that they moral an fami ceptions, that it w their pro Governi sides wi the sacre it, in the clergy m Aha! the prod In ref "what i rial con vation, a power," ment an Mexico tension not have and this Q. And o have be torted c nation w the ter the purp far as o of reverse for any tify our

CALL OF CLERGYMEN UPON CHRISTIAN WIDOWS TO OPPOSE THE GOVERNMENT.

Last week we alluded to an address by a committee of clergymen in Boston to be circulated throughout the country, accompanied by peace memorials addressed to Congress, to be signed by Christian women. Clergymen hostile to the war, and of course to the government, are requested to announce to their congregations that petitions for peace are to be put in circulation, and all editors having the same spirit of hostility, are requested to give the address an insertion. Ministers and Laymen are entreated to aid in the opposition. Accordingly the Bangor Courier, true to this spirit of rebellion, publishes the petition and address. But the names of the clergymen in Boston, composing this committee, do not appear. Why is this? Why not let the names appear, that we may be able to judge of their responsibility, and the address have the weight of their influence? Do they fear the responsibility? Do they expect that well informed ladies will sign this anonymous address, bearing evident marks of ignorance as to the cause or object of the war, or of wilful misrepresentation. How do we know that the address is the production of ministers? True it appears very much as if coming from a class of clergymen that have ever opposed the best interests of our country, especially in the time of danger and trial; and is but the echo of the misrepresentations of unprincipled politicians. Now will ladies, Christian women, condescend to address, and thus give their influence against the interests of their country, to preserve which some of their dearest friends have sacrificed their lives? Never. And it is astonishing that so many clergymen in our country are so bitterly opposed to the very government to which they are indebted, under the influence of Christianity, for all the privileges, both civil and religious, they are permitted to enjoy. Their whole course has a tendency to lead the community to distrust their sincerity, and to bring into disrepute, important as it is, the ministerial profession. But to the address—it abounds in language like the following: It talks of "ghostly charnel piles" of "sacked and plundered villages," "houses made worse than desolation by rapine," "brutal murders while defending their families and firesides," "sisters outraged while bestowing woman's charities upon our lawless soldiery." It then speaks of our countrymen, "brave, generous-hearted, intelligent, energetic, born for high interests, capable of true greatness" at home, as though the journey to the seat of war so changed their characters that, when there, they became a "lawless soldiery." But who believes this clerical slander? Who believes that our soldiers have treated women, bestowing upon them charity and alleviating their distresses, despectively. So far from this being true we are assured from the most reliable testimony that Mexican citizens have generally received the kindest attentions and respect from our army. An intelligent officer immediately from the army of Major Gen. Scott, "states that the Mexicans are unwilling to see us quit the country; that they declare their lives and property have never been so safe as under the protection of our army; and that they are apprehensive, if we retire, of seeing their country again torn to pieces by contending factions, and military oppressors." Does this look as though Mexican women and other citizens were suffering outrages and wrongs from an American "lawless soldiery?"

The address goes on to speak of the great number of rail roads, school houses, and churches that might have been built with the millions upon millions wrong from the toll of peaceful producers to carry on this war. "The same might have been used against the revolutionary war, or the last war. The question is not one of dollars and cents, but of justice, the rights of the people without these, what would be the use of school houses or churches, or what the use of even churches now, unless the pulpit is occupied to better effect than in many cases at present. These clergymen talk of the interest of laborers, and the toll of producers, but with how much sincerity? A few years since the clergymen of Boston were requested to call the attention of their hearers, at some proper time, to the cause of the laborers who were then making some efforts to limit the hours of labor that they might have more time to devote to moral and religious improvement of themselves and families. But with perhaps one or two exceptions, they utterly refused, on the ground that it would be preaching politics, degrading to their profession; but now to preach against the Government, misrepresent and abuse it, and take sides with the enemy, is perfectly consistent with the sanctity of the pulpit, and he who opposes it in their estimation, is opposed to the rights of clergymen to discuss great moral questions. Ah! these clergymen love laboring people? the producers of our land.

In reference to the war, the address inquires, "what is the end?" and answers, "it is territorial conquest, extending the area of slave cultivation, and ensuring the perpetuity of slave power." Now it is well known that the government authorities have never asked any thing of Mexico but fair indemnity; and as for the extension of slavery, the increase of territory will not have that effect, but one entirely opposite, and this in the opinion even of the Hon. John Q. Adams.

But continues the address: "Pacific offers have been rejected which could have been extended only from the despair of the weakened nation whom we are actually crushing, because the territory thus surrendered did not benefit the purposes of a slave holding minority." So far as offers of peace are concerned the entire reverse is the fact; and we have never asked for any more territory than sufficient to indemnify our claims and the wrongs that have been

committed against us. And had it not been for these clerical, and other opposers of the war and the country, we should have long since been at peace, and thus thousands of human lives would have been saved, and the unfortunate, over whom these tory clergymen shed "crocodile tears," would have been in the peaceful and happy enjoyment of their families.

The statement that "unlimited subjugation is now the watch-word uttered from high places," is also destitute of truth. The President distinctly disclaims any wish to destroy the identity of Mexico as an independent Republic, and only recommends that measures be taken to retain what we have gained, and so far subduing them as to induce them to submit to reasonable terms of honorable and permanent peace. To conclude the war short of this, would be to place ourselves in the same situation we were before the war, subject to repeated wrong, continued hostilities, and perpetual invasion.

We will not pursue the subject further now, but at some future time make a few brief extracts, showing the most bitter opposition to the government, and compare them with the sentiments of a similar class of beings that lived under the administration of Jefferson and Madison, proving to a demonstration that opposition to the prosperity of our Republic is as long lived as the malice of traitors and Tories.

So far as we are able to learn, the President's Message receives the warmest expressions of admiration and satisfaction in every part of the country, even the more respectable part of the opposition speak well of it. The Bangor Courier, however, as if determined to condemn every measure of the administration, right or wrong, says, "It is a message which may well make American citizens blush," and its doctrines all such as a "great portion of the mass of the people disapprove." The message make American citizens blush! Well, whigs, we suppose, are American citizens, though in their opposition to our Government, they appear more like Mexicans. It may make them blush, and possibly, it holds, mainly and successfully defiance of truth and the rights of our citizens, and the best means of preserving them, in opposition to the misstatements and miserable policy echoed by the Bangor Courier, from Henry Clay and others, may make even its editor "blush," but it will ever be the pride of all patriotic citizens of this country, and the public sentiment will approve it, and sustain him in the course he has proposed, the Courier to the contrary notwithstanding. Mark that.

The Courier says, "some of its most important premises are based upon falsehood, and not upon truth, as in the instances where the commencement of the war is charged upon Mexico." "and were the whole responsibility is attempted to be thrown upon Congress."

Now suppose the President had assumed too much responsibility, when should we have heard the last about "taking the responsibility." But he did take the responsibility to recommend such measures as he believed the exigencies of the times and the country demanded, instead of throwing the responsibility of measures upon Congress, as was predicted before the Message appeared. Relative to the cause of the war, and its responsibility assumed by Congress, the President states undeniable facts. Congress declared that war did then exist on account of acts perpetrated on the part of Mexico; and Mr. Webster, in one of his late speeches, shows acts of outrage without any just cause. He says, "I think, in fairness and honesty, we must admit that in 1840, '41, '42, and '43, Texas was an independent State among the States of the earth. I do not admit, therefore, that it was any just ground of complaint on the part of Mexico that the United States annexed Texas to themselves."

Hostilities were then commenced by Mexico against the United States, not on account of the occupation of our army, but because of the annexation of Texas, of which they had no right to complain, as Mr. Webster, in *Liberty* is obliged to admit. Mexico, it is well known, threatened this country with war, if it annexed Texas, though the annexation did not concern them, and they had no just grounds of complaint. Mexico, then, commenced hostilities against this country without any just cause, our enemies being judges. And yet the Courier calls it Polk's war.

The Courier requests its readers to compare Mr. Clay's speech with the arguments of the Message for the acquisition of more territory. Well, let them do it. Let them read Mr. Clay's doctrine of no more territory, and in favor of a "line war," and compare it with that part of the Message that shows conclusively that the doctrine of no territory, is the doctrine of no indemnity, and completely used up the argument in favor of the more defensive policy of an indemnity line, and vindicates with a masterly hand the importance of vigorously prosecuting the war in the very heart of Mexico till she is willing to submit to just and honorable terms of peace, and if they do not "blush" at the inferiority of the former compared to the latter, then they must be lost to all sense of shame.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—I have seen a letter addressed by General Taylor himself to a whig member of the house from Pennsylvania, dated the 25th November, in which he gives his assurances to his friend, the member, on this subject, in the following words to wit: "that I have no wish nor intent of changing the position in which I stand towards the people of the country in relation to the Presidency, or the course which I have thought it my duty to pursue." This will settle the matter. It is not believed here that Mr. Clay will visit Washington at this session. Jour. Com.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL FINANCIER. The Boston Courier of Monday says: It is generally reported about the city that one of the passengers who left Boston for Halifax and Liverpool, in the Britannia, on the 18th inst., but whose name was not in the printed list, succeeded in raising, previous to his departure, about forty thousand dollars from the merchants and brokers, and for which the security he gave was not available. It is said that he purchased goods on time which he disposed of for cash; that he drew a large draft on New York, for which he received the money, and which has come back for want of acceptance, and that sundry other peculiar financing expedients were successfully tried within a day or two of the sailing of the steamer. He was a liberal and profitable advertiser of French and German goods in several of the large news papers.

If the proceeds of his speculations have been carried with him, he will be one of the richest men in Switzerland on arriving in his native country.

SEIZURE OF THE CANADA MAILS. We stated lately that the express which left Kingston and Montreal with letters, packages and specie, for the steamer Britannia, was seized at Burlington, Vt. by the custom house officers, for violation of the postoffice and revenue laws. The Montreal (Vt) Patriot of Thursday in relation to this matter, says:

We published last week a letter of instructions from the Post master General to the P. M. at this place, relating to an attempt of a concern called "Chidge's Boston and Montreal Express" to run mail matter over the United States post routes from Canada to the steamers at Boston, after the mail arrangements existing between the two governments had been broken off by the liberality of the British Government.

We understand that on Tuesday, this Express with some one or two thousand letters, came in contact with Mr. Deputy Marshal J. F. Dodge, somewhere between Burlington and St. Albans—that the letters are held at Burlington and the Express driver is lodged in the Chittenden County jail.

FROM MONTREY. A letter has been received in this city from a respectable officer who is stationed at Montrey, (Nov. 16.) in which he approves of the order said to be transmitted to Gen. Taylor to subvert the army of the country. He says the country this side the mountains can subvert and pay the army here, and not feel more annoyed than they do from their own government in times of peace. I hope this system will be carried out on both sides. I learn to day, that a richly laden train of mules 170 in number, with lead, gold dust, &c. have been captured near Saltillo a few days since. The lead being contraband, the whole will be confiscated. It is said to be worth seventy thousand dollars. Its destination was San Louis Potosi or some place the other side of the mountains. Three of the leaders are said to be in confinement at Saltillo, who were in possession of the property. [Washington Union.]

EMANCIPATION IN FRENCH GUAYANA. The French Government has passed a law looking to the emancipation of the slaves in the Colonies. The Legislature of Guiana has accepted emancipation, the freed slaves to continue on the estates for fifteen years, provided the government will indemnify for the slaves to their full value, two thirds of the amount to be paid to the masters, and the remaining third go to form a fund for procuring *bona laborers* from Asia and Africa, of which each proprietor is allowed to receive as many as he has slaves.

GAMMON. At the opening of the Northern Railroad, Hon. Linus Child, agent of one of the Lowell factories, said:

"The time was past when labor could be considered degrading, if it ever had been in this country. In relation to the morals and health of the manufacturing cities they could not be better anywhere; for every one was interested in them and his own little daughter was taught in the Sabbath School by a factory girl."

Does Mr. Child send his own little daughter into the mill to assist in the performance of the labor which he so highly respects?

A GOOD ANECDOTE. The Editor of the N. York Tribune, writing from Washington, says: "Four members of the House were in a steam boat off the Southern coast some nights since making all haste to be present at the organization. The night was a bad one and the wind blew furiously—so one of them, who had some skill in nautical matters, went aloft to take an observation. As there danger? was the anxious inquiry of another member, when he returned, "Yes there is danger," was the reply—"great danger, but if we go down it will make no odds at Washington; we stand two and two."

The whigs in the Indiana legislature, in the absence of several democrats on the first day of the session, elected the officers of that body. The next day all the democrats having arrived, gave that party a majority, and they turned all the whigs out and elected their own friends in their place.

GEN. SCOTT ON MEXICO. Gen. Scott has submitted his views in full to the President, and has suggested for the consideration of the government, three modes of settling our difficulties with Mexico: 1st. To hold the city of Mexico and the other chief cities of the republic; to take possession of the mines and public lands, and from them, as well as from other sources of revenue, to raise the means of paying the expenses of the war, at the same time to occupy all the ports and seaboard; and collect the imposts on all the articles introduced into Mexico from foreign countries, until the expenses of the war are defrayed, and an honorable peace concluded.—2ndly. To hold and occupy a certain line, in the manner suggested by Gen. Taylor, Mr. Calhoun and others. 3dly. To occupy the whole country under martial law until peace is concluded.

Millinery who it is reported committed extensive forgeries in Boston, has returned, declaring his innocence, and requests a suspension of public opinion, until he can clear matters up.

CHRISTMAS CHERRY.—During this season of festivity and joy, when we are all more or less prone to indulge in the good things of this life, and not unfrequently to excess, let us not forget that the pleasures of the table, when enjoyed beyond the bounds of moderation, are always at the expense of health.

To those, however, who are inadvertently led into excess, either in eating or drinking, and who, in consequence, suffer from headache, sick stomach, loss of appetite, bowels, indigestion, and many other complaints, the certain remedy for over indulgence, we earnestly invite a trial of *Harris's Golden Pile Pills*, of the North American College of Health. This extraordinary medicine is certain to remove all complaints which arise from irregularity of diet; because they cleanse the body from gross humors and corrupt humors which are the cause, not only of the above described symptoms, but of every malady incident to man.

Beware of counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble outwardly the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase from the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village and town in the State.

The genuine for sale by CHARLES H. CROCKER, (Paris Hill); Charles Durell, Oxford; J. H. Wardwell, Burlington; John Blake & Co., Turner; Kimball & Crocker, Portland; J. G. Colwell, Lawrence; Hiram Jones, Hartford; Caleb Bessy, Woodstock, and J. Howe, Norway.

New England Office 108 Tremont Street, Boston.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM N. CAROLINA. Fayetteville, N. C., March 2, 1847. Dr. Seth W. Fowler—Dear Sir: For two years past I have been more or less troubled with a cough. During the past year, I was taken with a pain in the left side, accompanied by a very hard cough, and a raising of blood; probably a quart or more. In addition to this, I sweat profusely at night, which induced me to apply to a physician, but received no permanent benefit. I then procured a bottle of

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which seemed to have the desired effect. I continued to use it, and my appetite, which had been very poor, returned, and with it my strength was recovered. After taking four bottles I was completely cured, and have enjoyed good health since.

DAVID B. BELL.

The editor of the North Carolina, albeit strongly opposed to puffing "quack medicines," but believing that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry ought not to be classed with that sort, cheerfully testifies to his knowledge of the truth of Mr. Bell's statement in regard to the efficacy of the Balsam.

"None genuine, unless signed J. BUTTS on the wrapper."

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and ASSAEL FIELD, South Paris; also by Druggists and Agents generally.

The following persons of the highest repute, are a few more that have added their valuable testimony of the wonderful virtues of HIRSH'S SARSAPARILLA and TOMATO BITTERS: John Wilcox of New Bedford, cured of a dreadful humor of three years' standing, after taking all other preparations in vain; likewise his sister was cured with the happiest results for the same purpose.

George Miller, Esq. of New Bedford, was cured of general debility, loss of appetite, &c. by the use of two bottles was entirely cured.

Miss S. J. Smith of Charleston, was cured of a dyspepsia by using it two weeks.

Mr. E. Williams has been cured of indigestion of dyspepsia by using two bottles.

Benjamin Whiting of Lynn, cured of indigestion and dyspepsia by using two bottles.

In his private and public remarks, that he will give for nearly one trial is sufficient to satisfy any one of its superior merits over all other purgatives or alteratives.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and ASSAEL FIELD, South Paris; also by Druggists and Agents generally.

MARRIAGES.

In Portland, 16th inst., Mr. John Westbury to Miss Harriet Chamberlain.

DEATHS.

In this town, 21st inst., Mr. Abner Andrus, aged 77 years.

In Waterville, 22d inst., Levi Brown, Esq. aged 51 years.

In Portland, 16th inst., Capt. Edward Knight, 45 years.

SLEIGHS!

THIS subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has recently established himself in NORWAY VILLAGE, where he intends to carry on the manufacture of SLEIGHS and SLEIGHING, in all their various branches. He would say to those who have patronized him, that they have

GIVEN him an encouragement to manufacture all kinds of sleighs in season.

A WAY as well doubtless suit all who may have had with their custom. He has stock and intends to keep constantly on hand for the present winter, a good assortment of sleighs, which he will warrant made as well, and sold as cheap, as any of similar quality can be purchased elsewhere.

All kinds of sleighs made to order, and PAINTED large at short notice. Particular attention to painting.

BY C. P. KIMBALL. Norway, Dec. 19, 1847.

SPECTACLES

Webster's Dictionary

IS just published by G. & C. MERRIAM, 15 Spruce Street, New York, Crown Quarto, thoroughly revised and enlarged by the addition of more than four hundred words, pages of the original work, making the Dictionary of the English Language. It contains a larger amount of matter than any other volume ever published in the country; and being the result of more than thirty years labor by the author and editors, it is not only so good that they can afford to do without it.

ANSON HUBBARD.

N. D. A few copies of the above work may be had at the Book-store of B. WALTON, Paris Hill.

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, THOMAS LOWELL, of Hiram in the County of Oxford, on the seventeenth day of September, 1847, conveyed to me by deed of mortgage of the place duly executed, and recorded in the Western District Registry for said County of Oxford, in Book 15, page 17, the following described estate, viz: An undivided half of a certain piece of land situated in said Hiram, and being the same on which Jonathan K. Lowell now lives, and subject to the life estate of said J. K. Lowell, I, the undersigned, as agent for the sale of the work in this County, and hopes to afford all who wish to purchase, an opportunity, by a seasonable sale. No claim is so poor that they can afford to do without it.

Dec. 10, 1847.

By Edwin W. Widdowood, Esq., Att'y.

OXFORD COUNTY Teachers' Association.

THE next meeting of this Association will be in the Baptist Meeting-house in Turner Village, on Saturday, the eighth day of January next, commencing at ten o'clock A. M. An Address may be expected from M. B. HARTLEY, Esq. of Bethel. Previously appointed Committees will report as follows: On Language, Nathaniel Kuleig, of Peru; On Penmanship, Francis Cushing, of Turner; On Grammar and Geography, Wm. B. Bartlett, of Bethel, Chairman. On School Libraries, Geo. K. Shaw, of Paris, Chairman. We renew our invitation to all the friends of Education to meet us at our convention, and cheer us with their presence.

W. H. VINTON, Secy.

Paris, Dec. 15, 1847.

Pine Lumber.

3000 FEET Pine Lumber, suitable for doors and Window Sash, for sale by W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Dec. 20, 1847.

TO TEACHERS AND SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

Town's Series of School Books, CRITICALLY REVISED AND IMPROVED TO MEET THE WANTS OF THE SCHOOLS OF THIS STATE.

THIS Series of books is designed for the use of Common Schools and Academies, and furnishes appropriate matter in reading and spelling for all grades of learners, from the lowest to the most advanced class. It is comprised in six numbers, as follows:—

TOWN'S FIRST READER.

FOR CHILDREN. This book contains 18 lessons, comprising a series of progressive lessons, commencing with the Alphabet, and advancing to words of two syllables. The words are arranged in the lessons in all first person, and in Spelling columns, with which the child should become familiar before pronouncing them in sentences. It is printed in large open type, and ornamented with beautiful engravings, and is introduced by Town's Speller and Definer, and Town's Second Reader.

TOWN'S SECOND READER.

This book contains 12 lessons, and is adapted to the attention of the child, after he has become familiar with the "First Reader." It is arranged on the same progressive plan, and contains lessons characterized by the high purity of language and sentiment, and for a singularly attractive style. Each lesson is introduced by words for Spelling, or for Spelling and Defining, and a few of the most common words in pronunciation, and followed by questions on the subject matter of the lesson. It is printed with new type, and contains numerous engravings.

TOWN'S THIRD READER.

This book contains 28 lessons, and is adapted to the middle class of learners. It embraces full and important exercises in Articulation, and a few of the most simple rules relating to other prominent principles of Location, and is a complete introduction to the use of the Latin and Greek Readers. The Spelling and Defining lessons, Exercises, and Questions, are arranged in the same manner as in the "Second Reader." The character of the selections is also carefully selected to be instructive, but at the same time, gradually advancing in both language and sentiment. It fully prepares the learner for the fourth and last book of the Reading Series.

TOWN'S FOURTH READER.

This book contains 4 lessons, and is designed for the advanced class in Common Schools and Academies. It is arranged in two Parts. Part I. embraces a selection of philosophical arrangement of the Dictionary, and contains a series of exercises for reading and defining, but also, such as are highly interesting and instructive. In order to secure a correct knowledge of reading, and the constant application of the above works, a new and necessary addition to them in Part I. Note, explaining historical facts and allusions in the lesson, are placed at the bottom of the pages on which they occur, together with the pronunciation of the most difficult proper names. With these aids, the individual can read this book with interest and profit.

TOWN'S SPELLER & DEFINER.

This book has been long and widely known, and used in all parts of the United States. It not only affords all the advantages of other Spelling books, but in addition, teaches the correct definition of words. It is now completely revised and enlarged, and is more complete and valuable than ever. It is introduced by Town's Speller and Definer, and Town's First Reader.

TOWN'S ANALYSIS.

This book contains 12 lessons, and is designed for the advanced class in Common Schools and Academies. It is a key to the previous Analytical definition of words by prefixes and suffixes, and enables the scholar to acquire a greater amount of knowledge of the English language in a few months, than could otherwise be obtained in many years. This is the most valuable of all that have been written in the Spelling and Defining series, and is now a new and revised edition, which will have found their way into the Schools of Europe.

The undersigned, publishers of the above books, take this opportunity to speak for them a cordial examination by all Teachers and School Committees.

SANBORN & CARTER.

Portland, Dec. 18, 1847.

N. B. The above Series, and also many other valuable School books, are for sale at the Book-store of B. WALTON, Paris Hill. Teachers and School Committees in the Oxford County will hear this in mind and give him a call.

Particular Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by Note or Account, are requested to call and settle the same on or before the fifteenth day of January next. All demands that remain unsettled at that time will be left with an Attorney for collection.

ORREN TURNER.

Norway, Dec. 18, 1847.

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:—TAKEN on execution, and will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, the 22d day of January, A. D. 1848, at the Inn of M. M. Marley, on Paris Hill, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, All the right in equity that Rufus Bartlett, Jr. of Greenfield, has of redeeming a certain tract or parcel of land situated in that part of the town of Greenfield called the "Phillips Academy half Township," viz: Lot No. 10 and the westerly half of Lot No. 11, in the 8th Range, as laid out by Uriah Hall's survey. For a more full description, notice may be had to the Sheriff's Office, Books 25, page 407. The said premises were mortgaged, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1844, to Charles Tuttle, to secure the payment of \$300, and assigned January 22, 1847, to Seth Curtis, to secure the payment of \$225.50, and recorded as above, Book 70, pages 112-113; the same having been attached on the original writ.

Paris, Dec. 10, 1847.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON, Deft. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:—December 1st, 1847. TAKEN on two Executions and will be sold at public Auction at the Inn of William Walker, in Peru, on Monday, the 17th day of January, 1848, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, unless redeemed prior.

All the right of BETSEY KNIGHT, his of redeeming the following real estate situated in Peru, viz: A certain Farm situated in Peru, and being the same formerly occupied and owned by the late Gen. Betsey Knight, and being mortgaged by said Betsey Knight to Lyman Nichols & Co. Esq. Feb. 7th, A. D. 1846, to secure the payment of nine hundred and sixteen dollars and \$410.00 and interest after six months, payable in six and nine months, and on which is now due about seven hundred and fifty dollars. Reference to said Mortgage for further description, which is recorded Book 70, page 112-113 in the Oxford Records.

JOHN M. EUSTIS, Deputy Sheriff.

Real Estate for Sale.

THE subscriber, being thereto duly authorized by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, offers for sale the Real Estate of James Bates, late of Paris, deceased, to wit: A certain Farm situated in the Northern part of Paris, being the Northern half of Lots No. 25 and 26, 4th Range, containing about one hundred and ninety acres of land lying on both sides of the Little Kennebec River together with the buildings thereon, consisting of a House, Barn, and Saw Mill, all new. The interior of the house is unfinished. The Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, is expected, will pass through the land.

A very desirable opportunity for a safe investment is here offered, as the property must be sold. It is disposed of at private sale it will be sold at public Auction.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber on Paris Hill.

FRANCIS DENNIS, Administrator.

Paris, July 1, 1847.

Notice.

Oxford, ss:—THE adjourned Session of the County Court, to be held on Tuesday, the twenty-first day of December, instant, will be adjourned to Wednesday, the twenty-ninth instant, and all persons having business before the same are hereby notified accordingly.

Per order of Court.

CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

Paris, Dec. 9, 1847.

PETER B. FROST, Merchant Tailor.

NORWAY VILLAGE, ME., MOST respectfully informs his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he has commenced the Tailoring business, in all its branches, at the "Old Stand" (near the Railroad House) on Main street, where he will be happy to answer their orders at the shortest notice, as well as at his lowest price, for work of all kinds.

AS ASSOCIATES ON CLOTHS, TRIMMINGS, &c., constantly on hand.

Certain done at short notice.

All Work done in his Shop warranted.

Nov. 10, 1847.

Lumber! Lumber!!

30,000 FEET Hemlock Boards, for sale at C. Woodward's Mill in Waterville, Me. Dimension timber sawed at short notice. For further particulars, enquire of C. WOODWARD at the Mill, or W. E. GOODNOW.

Aug. 12, 1847.—[15] W. E. GOODNOW.

Fowler's School Books.

A SUPPLY of the "TEACHER'S INSTITUTE," a practical System of Instruction, as exhibited previously by Mr. Fowler at the late Convention in this town, is received by the subscriber, with a supply of the following School Books by the same author:—

Teachers' Institute; Companion to Speller, or Exercises in Orthography; Common School Speller; Common School Grammar, 1st and 2d part; Child's Arithmetic; Primary Reader; Bible Reader; Elementary Geography; Common School, do; Atlas to do; Familiar Dialogues; Tables of Elementary Sounds.

School Committees and Teachers are especially invited to call and examine the above works, which are for sale at the Book-store and Second-Hand Bookstore of B. WALTON, Paris Hill, Oct. 25, 1847.

Stock for Sale.

THIS subscriber will sell at private sale at his house in Bethel, on MONDAY, DEC. 13th, at ten o'clock A. M., and sale to be continued each following Monday until all are sold, from 500 to 800 Store Sheep, out of two thousand five hundred. 14 two years old STEELERS, well matched and very likely ones, and selected by him this fall from two or three drives of cattle.

Also, large number of other Stock, such as Horses, Cows, &c.

On the first Monday of the sale he will offer from one to two hundred Lambs, and receive

Payment in Wool.

Although the subscriber will leave for Portland on the Tuesday following the first sale, yet the sale will be continued as above until all are sold, under the direction of a faithful and efficient agent.

Bethel, Dec. 6, 1847.

Air-Tight Stoves.

A NEW and beautiful assortment of AIR TIGHT STOVES, just received and for sale

